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ABSTRACT

This report on Missouri's efforts to achieve the six National Education Goals for the year 2000 includes indicators to assess the state's progress in meeting those goals and program descriptions. Measures to achieve goal 1, to ensure that all children start school ready to learn, include education for preschoolers and their families, family crisis intervention, and health services. Reaching goal 2, raising the high school graduation rate to at least 90 percent, involves programs including coursework students see as valuable, and combating drugs and gangs. Goal 3 asks that students show competence in basic subjects and graduate prepared for responsible citizenship and employment. Programs for achieving this goal include statewide standards and assessment, school performance reports, vocational technology, and improved higher education. Professional development, technology, and education initiatives can meet goal 4, making students first in the world in science and mathematics. Goal 5 of adult literacy and lifelong learning can be achieved through improved adult education programs. Goal 6 of safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools can come through programs to decrease drug use and violence in schools, communities, and homes. A summary of the Missouri Outstanding Schools Act is included. (JPT)

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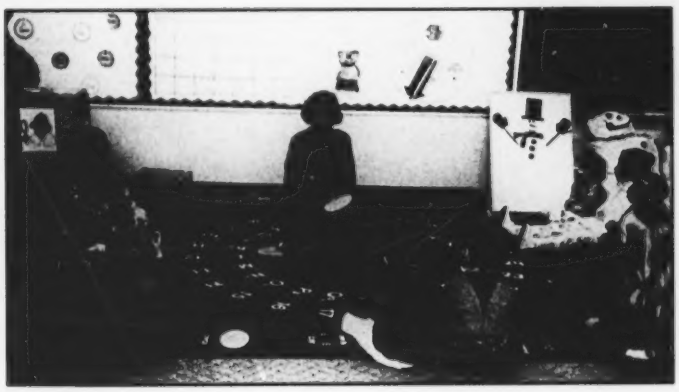
THE MISSOURI REPORT



ACHIEVING THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

1993

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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THE MISSOURI REPORT

ACHIEVING THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

GOVERNOR MEL CARNAHAN

SEPTEMBER 28, 1993

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI

P.O. BOX 720
JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65102

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

September 28, 1993

As Governor of the State of Missouri, it is my great pleasure to present the 1993 Missouri National Education Goals Report. Missouri is firmly committed to achieving the National Education Goals and to continuing our state's participation in the annual reporting process.

Education is the top priority of my administration. I am profoundly convinced that if our state and nation do not work vigorously to improve our educational system, we will not have a future worth having. In order for our nation to compete successfully in an ever more challenging global economy, it is incumbent upon each of us - educators, policy makers, community leaders and all citizens - to promote the value of lifelong learning.

1993 is an exciting year for Missouri education. This 1993 Report features the recently enacted Outstanding Schools Act. This act initiates sweeping reforms which will help our children learn more successfully and will increase the accountability of our schools to the people of Missouri. The Outstanding Schools Act will also increase equity in our education system by replacing our existing foundation formula. The new formula is designed to ensure that no child in Missouri is denied the opportunity for an excellent education simply because of where he or she happens to live.

It is my hope that Missouri's Outstanding Schools Act will serve as a national model of meaningful educational reform. This act provides powerful new tools to help our citizens achieve the National Education Goals. It is through the continued hard work of our people that our shared vision for improving education can be realized.

Though there is much work ahead, I know that, by working together, we can make great progress toward the achievement of the National Education Goals.

Very truly yours,

Mel Carnahan

Mel Carnahan

THE MISSOURI REPORT

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NOTE ON THE MISSOURI 1993 NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS REPORT

Missouri's report on achieving the National Education Goals includes indicators to assess the state's progress in meeting the National Education Goals and program descriptions to show the availability of services to help meet the challenges of the goals. This report focuses on programs and initiatives that are unique to Missouri. While federal initiatives are included where Missouri is doing innovative activities with those programs, there has been a conscious effort to focus on unique Missouri efforts, in order to give as many new ideas to the rest of the nation as possible. These Missouri efforts should be viewed as in addition to, not in place of, current and ongoing federal initiatives. The report also focuses on the Outstanding Schools Act and other recently launched initiatives. Missouri, through these recent initiatives, is on its way to moving dramatically forward in the attainment of the six National Education Goals.

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GOAL 1

By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn.

GOAL 2

By the year 2000, the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

GOAL 3

By the year 2000, American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having documented competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.

GOAL 4

By the year 2000, U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.

GOAL 5

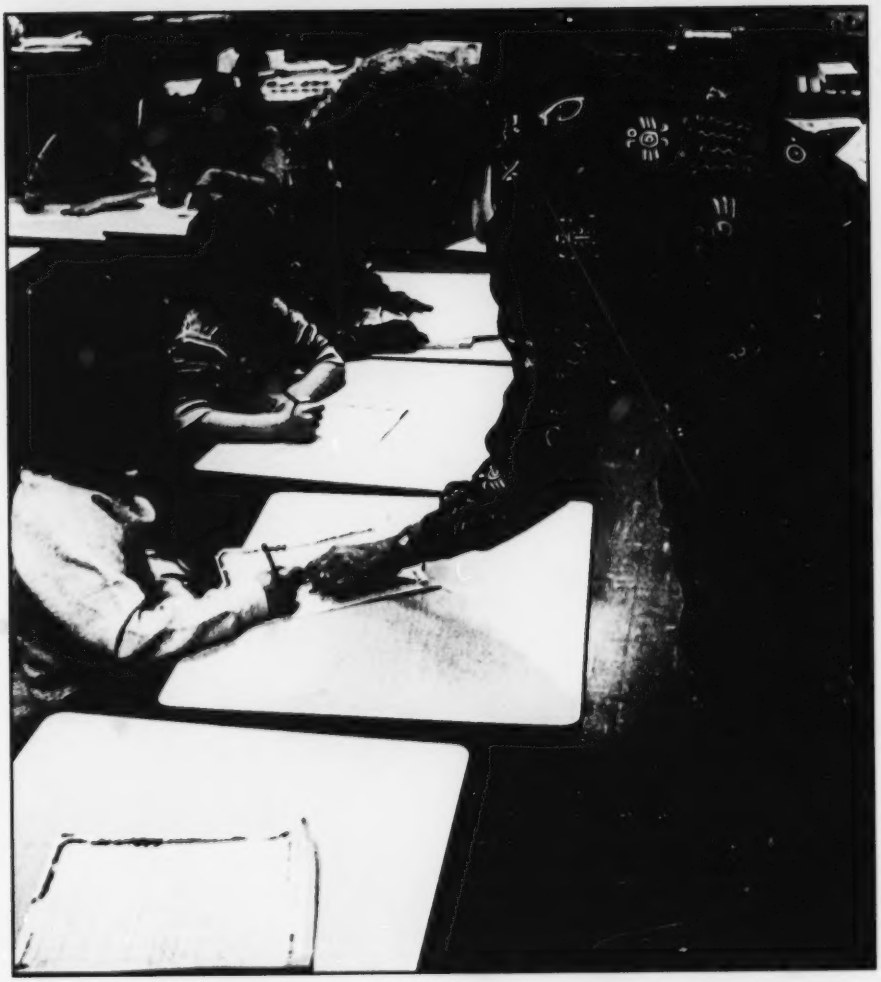
By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

GOAL 6

By the year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

GOAL 1

READINESS FOR SCHOOL



By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn.

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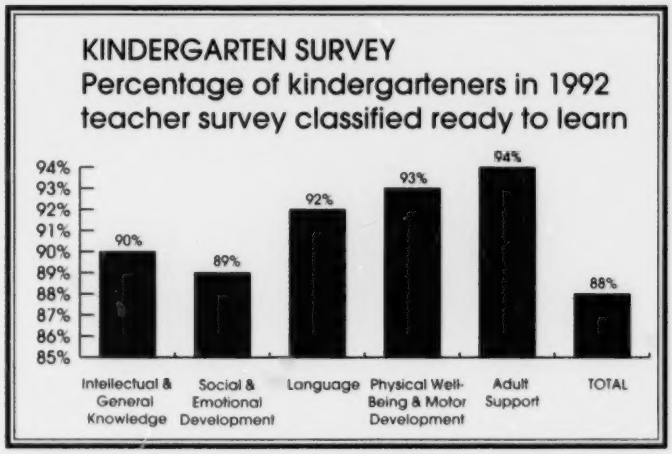
PROGRESS IN MEETING GOAL 1:

Note: A child might be classified as ready-to-learn in one or more categories, however, each child is counted only once in the total category. Therefore, 12 percent of these children were "not ready to learn" in at least one category.

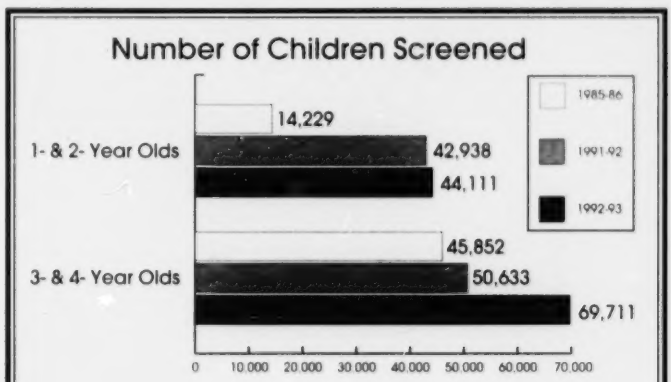
In 1992, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education administered a survey to a sample of Missouri kindergarten teachers. The teachers were asked to provide their assessment of 6,866 kindergarteners' readiness to learn.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.



As part of the early childhood program, local school districts annually screen preschool children for vision, hearing and general health problems and possible developmental delays so necessary corrective action can be taken.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.



Percentage of Children Screened with Indicators of Delay

	1985-86	1991-92	1992-93
Ages 1 and 2			
General Development Delays	n/a	2.7%	8.4%
Possible Vision Problems	3.0%	0.5%	1.7%
Possible Hearing Problems	12.9%	1.9%	6.3%
Possible Physical/Health Problems	4.9%	0.8%	3.1%
Ages 3 and 4			
General Development Delays	n/a	9.2%	19.5%
Possible Vision Problems	4.2%	1.7%	3.5%
Possible Hearing Problems	10.4%	4.0%	8.5%
Possible Physical/Health Problems	3.1%	1.3%	3.3%

Percentage of Children Screened with Indicators of Advanced Abilities

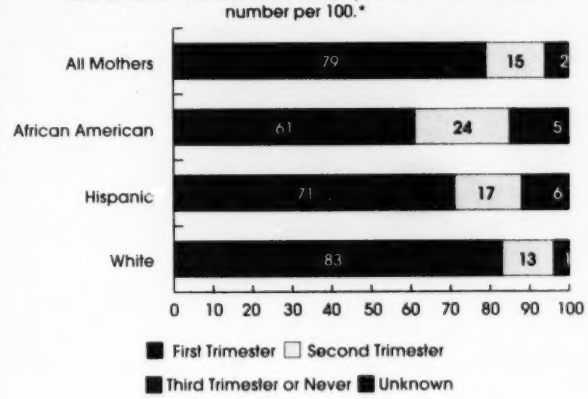
Ages 3 and 4	n/a	n/a	5.1%

For the purpose of this report, the very low birthweight babies (below 3.3 lbs.) were reported separately from the low birthweight babies (below 5.5 lbs.)

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Health.

PRENATAL CARE

Point at which mothers first received prenatal care in 1992; number per 100.*



*Numbers rounded to ensure total equals 100.

Change since 1991

Point at which mother first received prenatal care; number per 100*

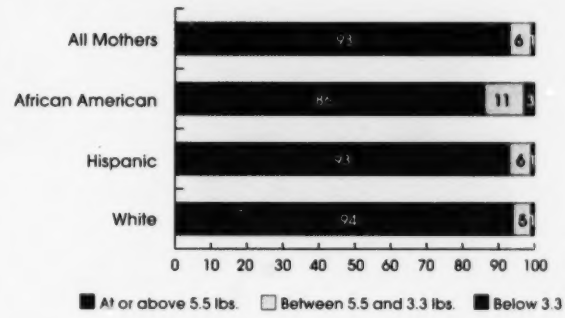
	During 1st Trimester		During 2nd Trimester		During 3rd Trimester or Never		Unknown	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
All mothers	78	79	16	15	4	4	2	2
African American	59	61	26	24	11	10	4	5
Hispanic	n/a	71	n/a	17	n/a	6	n/a	6
White	82	83	14	13	3	3	1	1

*Numbers rounded to ensure total equals 100.
Information provided by the Missouri Department of Health

For the purpose of this report, the very low birthweight babies (below 3.3 lbs.) were reported separately from the low birthweight babies (below 5.5 lbs.)

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Health.

BIRTHWEIGHT
Number per 100 births above and below 5.5 and 3.3 pounds, 1992.*



*Numbers rounded to ensure total equals 100.

Change since 1991
Number per 100 Births above and below 5.5 and 3.3 pounds*

	At or above 5.5 lbs.		Between 5.5 and 3.3 lbs.		Below 3.3 lbs.	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
All mothers	92	93	7	6	1	1
African American	86	86	11	11	3	3
Hispanic	n/a	93	n/a	6	n/a	1
White	94	94	5	5	1	1

*Numbers rounded to ensure total equals 100.

INITIATIVES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF GOAL 1:

Missouri provides many innovative services to prepare our children for school. These programs are varied: Some directly provide education services to preschoolers and their families; others provide crisis intervention to families whose parents and children may otherwise be separated; and others provide health screenings, follow-up services and nutrition services to ensure that children are physically ready to learn. The programs listed below are just a few of the many statewide initiatives to ensure that Missouri achieves Goal 1.

- **Parents as Teachers:** Missouri's nationally acclaimed Parents as Teachers program exemplifies the basic philosophy that parents are the first and foremost teachers of their children. The program increases parents' knowledge of child development and builds their parenting skills. Through the Parents as Teachers program, parents and schools are linked long before the child enters school as parental involvement in education is established from the very beginning of a child's development. The program is provided by all of Missouri's public school districts. The program will receive substantially increased funding from revenues generated by the recently enacted Outstanding Schools Act. This increase will more than double the current funding level, thus providing $31 million to ensure that all families may voluntarily participate in the program.

- **Comprehensive School Health:** In support of Department of Elementary and Secondary Education efforts to include comprehensive school health programs as a strategy to improve schools, the Department of Health has restructured the state's approach to school health. The Department of Health has provided educational sessions, for local health departments and other community organizations, regarding their role in helping local school districts promote the health of children and families. The Department of Health is also working with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop guidelines for age-appropriate health education curricula. In addition, legislation enacted in 1993 (House Bill 564) allows schools to serve as Medicaid providers. This provision will improve access to health care for Missouri's children.

- **Project Construct:** Project Construct is a developmentally appropriate, activities-based curriculum and assessment pro-

gram developed by Missouri for working with children ages three through seven. It provides a sensible approach to an increasingly large and complex issue, the education of young children in preschool through grade one. The program builds on the premise that children learn best when allowed to construct their own knowledge as they interact with each other and the environment through play activities. The program promotes educational success by adapting the school curriculum and related activities to the needs of the child rather than forcing the child to adapt to the constraints of the curriculum.

- **ParentLink:** ParentLink is a network of Missourians committed to ensuring that every child grows up in a safe, healthy and nurturing environment. ParentLink believes that creating, supporting and respecting diverse environments requires reaching out and helping those who parent Missouri's children. In support of this, ParentLink provides research-based information to parents and professionals via a toll-free phone line (1-800-552-8522) and training programs. A statewide public education campaign is also used to promote positive parenting. Last year, ParentLink distributed over 200,000 fliers and posters promoting strong, healthy families and reached approximately 1,000 people through training seminars and 2,000 through the toll-free phone line.

- **Family Preservation:** Family Preservation Services (FPS) works to keep together families whose children are in imminent risk of out-of-home placement by providing intensive intervention to resolve family crises. One specialist spends up to 20 hours per week with the family for four to six weeks and is available 24 hours per day to the family. The specialist teaches the family skills for handling problems and crises. These skills empower the family to develop appropriate solutions to family problems, rather than relying on violence or other dysfunctional behavior. Out-of-home placement can be disruptive to school performance since placement in a foster home often requires a child to change schools and teachers. Family Preservation Services are directed to prevent such situations.

- **Boone County Family Health Center Project:** During Fiscal Year 1992, an experimental state sponsored health center opened in Columbia, Missouri, with the goal of providing low-income families and children with greater access to pri-

mary and preventive health care. This is a collaborative effort between the Missouri Department of Social Services, the local health department and three hospitals in Columbia. The health clinic provides health care for families who cannot find a primary care provider in the area and are uninsured and ineligible for Medicaid. The clinic also serves as an information center for job training services, adult education and income assistance programs provided by the Department of Social Services. The clinic provides services for 100 patient visits per week.

- **Baby Your Baby Program/Tel-Link:** Good prenatal care is an essential foundation for healthy infants and children. The Baby Your Baby Program encourages pregnant women to seek early and continuous care through incentive coupons redeemable for retail goods after being validated by a prenatal care provider. The program was developed in Missouri with interested businesses donating coupons for goods and services to promote prenatal health care. Tel-Link, a toll-free information and referral line, has referred over 9,000 callers to a variety of maternal and child health care resources and serves as a source for pregnant women to receive the Baby Your Baby Coupon Books. Over 68,000 books have been distributed to local health agencies, community health centers, private physicians' offices, Division of Family Services offices and individuals. At present 87% of prenatal care providers in public health and private practice are participating by validating coupons.

- **Lead Poisoning:** Recently enacted legislation (Senate Bill 232) creates a lead commission which will study and assess the problem of childhood lead poisoning in the state and will report to the governor and the general assembly by January of 1994. The twenty-one member commission will look comprehensively at the complex problem of preventing hazardous exposure to lead and will receive information from various groups in the community. In addition to the lead commission, this legislation sets into motion the mechanisms whereby the state will develop a training, certification and licensure program for lead inspectors, supervisors and abatement contractors. This legislation also outlines actions to be taken by health officials and property owners, in cases where children have been identified as having elevated blood lead levels.

GOAL 2

HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

By the year 2000, the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

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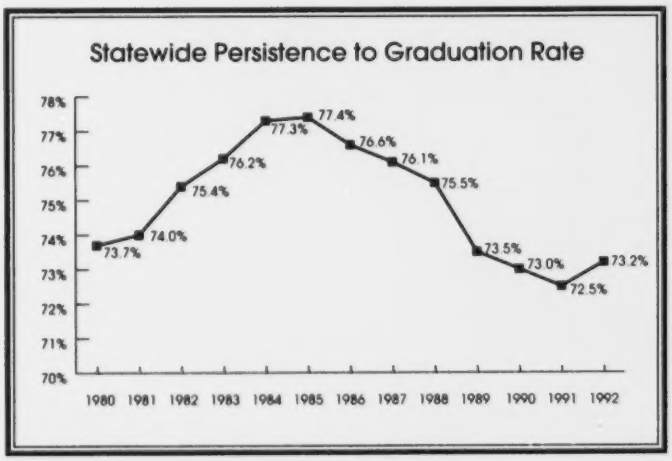
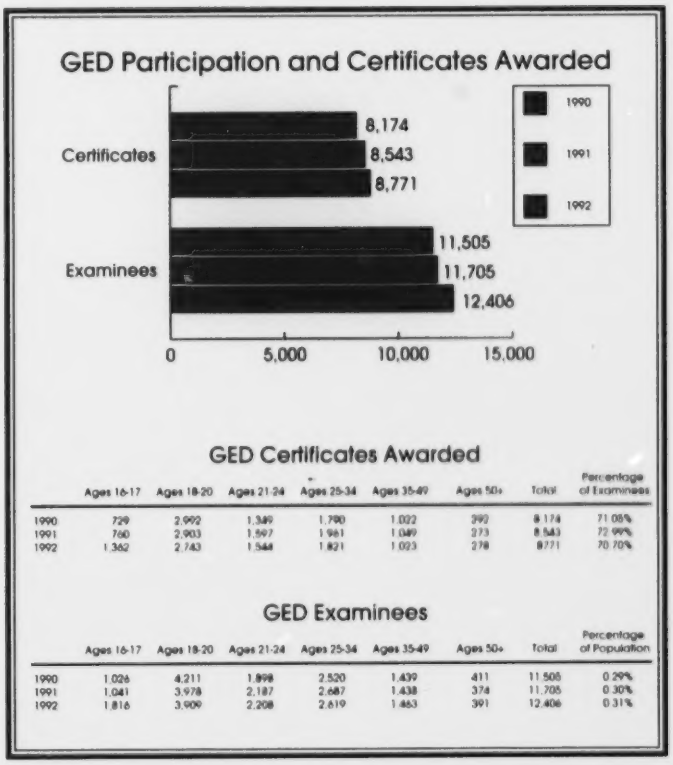
PROGRESS IN MEETING GOAL 2:



The persistence to graduation rate is the number of graduating high school seniors divided by the number of entering freshmen four yours prior to the graduation date.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.



GED Certificates Awarded

	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-49	Ages 50+	Total	Percentage of Examinees
1990	729	2,992	1,349	1,780	1,022	392	8,174	71.08%
1991	760	2,903	1,597	1,961	1,049	273	8,543	72.99%
1992	1,362	2,743	1,544	1,821	1,023	278	8771	70.70%

GED Examinees

	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-49	Ages 50+	Total	Percentage of Population
1990	1,026	4,211	1,898	2,520	1,439	411	11,505	0.29%
1991	1,041	3,978	2,187	2,687	1,438	374	11,705	0.30%
1992	1,816	3,909	2,208	2,619	1,463	391	12,406	0.31%

INITIATIVES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF GOAL 2:

Missouri has launched unique initiatives targeted at increasing the high school graduation rate. Some programs are designed to offer students coursework that they see as worthwhile so they will stay in school, and other programs combat problems such as drugs and gang activity that increase the likelihood that students will leave school or fail in school. Following are just a few of the many programs that will help Missouri achieve Goal 2.

- **A+ Schools Program:** The A+ Schools Program is designed to establish a "career track" for non-college bound students and to ensure that they graduate from a challenging course of studies with clearly defined skills and knowledge. The program will help reduce the dropout rate by providing incentives for at-risk students to stay in school and to get job training. It will emphasize placement in community colleges, vocational and technical schools and good jobs with work place skill development opportunities. To be designated A+, schools must develop partnership plans with community leaders including local business persons, labor leaders and parents in order to provide non-college bound students access to apprenticeships, training, internships, counseling and other career enhancing opportunities.

- **Reducing Class Size:** The Outstanding Schools Act provides incentive payments to school districts for creative strategies to reduce student-teacher ratios and promote student achievement. It allows teaching staff to group pupils in alternative ways for instruction including team teaching, cooperative learning, class-within-a-class and upgraded approaches to teaching.

- **Programs for Children With Special Educational Needs:** The Outstanding Schools Act will allocate money to school districts to provide services to students with special educational needs. School districts will receive funding based on the number of students eligible for the federal free and reduced price lunch program. The money may be used for programs designed to meet the needs of our students including reducing class size for schools with high concentrations of disadvantaged children, providing guidance counselors, hiring teacher assistants for grades kindergarten through three and training teachers in instruction techniques developed for special needs children.

- **Caring Communities:** In a groundbreaking move four years ago, the Departments of Health, Social Services, Mental Health and Elementary and Secondary Education joined forces to design the innovative Caring Communities program — an integrated approach to supporting families with children who are at risk of educational under-achievement, crime-related problems and removal from their families. Today the Caring Communities concept is in place in the Walbridge community area in north St. Louis City and in rural Knox and Schuyler counties in northeast Missouri. The goals of the program are: keeping youth in school and maximizing their potential for success; keeping youth safely in their homes and with their families; and keeping youth out of the juvenile justice system.

  The Caring Communities program has been dramatically successful and is recognized nationally for its excellence. An independent evaluation by the Danforth Foundation found that Walbridge students who received case management services showed a 196 percent improvement in overall school grade averages. Those who received other less intensive special services improved their grades 171 percent, while children at Walbridge who received schoolwide preventive services improved their performance by 164 percent.

  One of Governor Carnahan's top priorities for children is to expand the Caring Communities concept into other schools around the state. The 1993-1994 budget will expand that initiative to two more clusters in St. Louis, each consisting of two elementary schools and a middle school, and will begin a project in a Kansas City elementary school. Caring Communities received an increase in funding of $3.6 million for 1993-94.

- **Alternative School Programs:** Increased emphasis on the mastery of basic skills, the opportunity for enrichment experiences and efforts to increase graduation rates have caused an increasing number of school districts to provide extended learning programs for their students. Programs include: before- and after-school classes; independent student projects; opportunities to earn college credit prior to graduation from high school; special programs for at-risk youth; peer tutoring; courses by satellite; and correspondence classes.

- **Programs for At-Risk Youth:** The 1993-94 budget contains $2.7 million in new funding to improve the academic achievement of children who may drop out of or fail in school. The programs include pilot projects at area vocational schools to encourage students to stay in school, teacher training in drop-out prevention, employment of guidance counselors for students in danger of dropping out and hiring teachers for pre-school programs for at-risk children.

- **Practical Parenting Partnerships (PPP)**: The PPP program is a primary prevention program offered through school districts to parents, students and educators. The program is designed to support adults in their roles as educators and nurturers of school-age children. Its goal is to help all children become responsible and confident individuals who can function to the best of their abilities in their personal lives, in their educational experiences and within a complex society. The program also fosters opportunities for networks among families, schools and the community. Practical Parenting Partnerships provides a series of interactive workshops for parents, children and educators. In the workshops, they learn about developmental stages of children and youth; educational, social and emotional needs at each stage; behaviors which may be expected at each stage; and constructive responses to negative behaviors.

GOAL 3

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND CITIZENSHIP

By the year 2000, American students will leave grades four, eight and twelve having documented competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning and productive employment in our modern economy.

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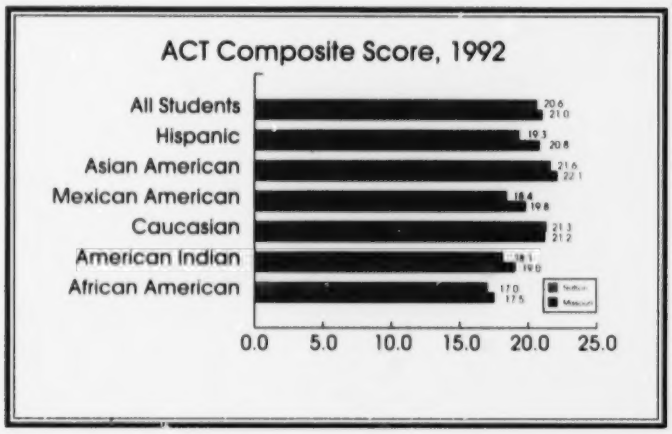
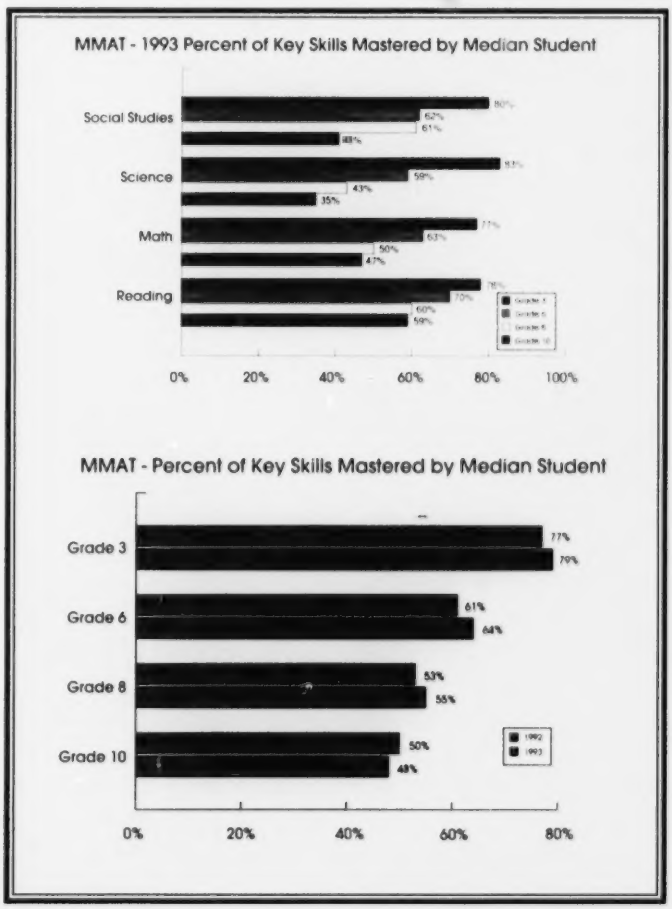
PROGRESS IN MEETING GOAL 3:



Information provided by the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education.

Missouri annually assesses students using the criterion-referenced Missouri Mastery and Achievement Test (MMAT). The Outstanding Schools Act requires the replacement of the MMAT with a performance-based assessment system.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.



**College preparatory studies certificates are issued by the State Board of Education to students who complete a rigorous 24-unit high school program of college preparatory courses. The student must have a grade point average of 3.0 or higher in these courses and must have a SAT or ACT score higher than average to receive a certificate.

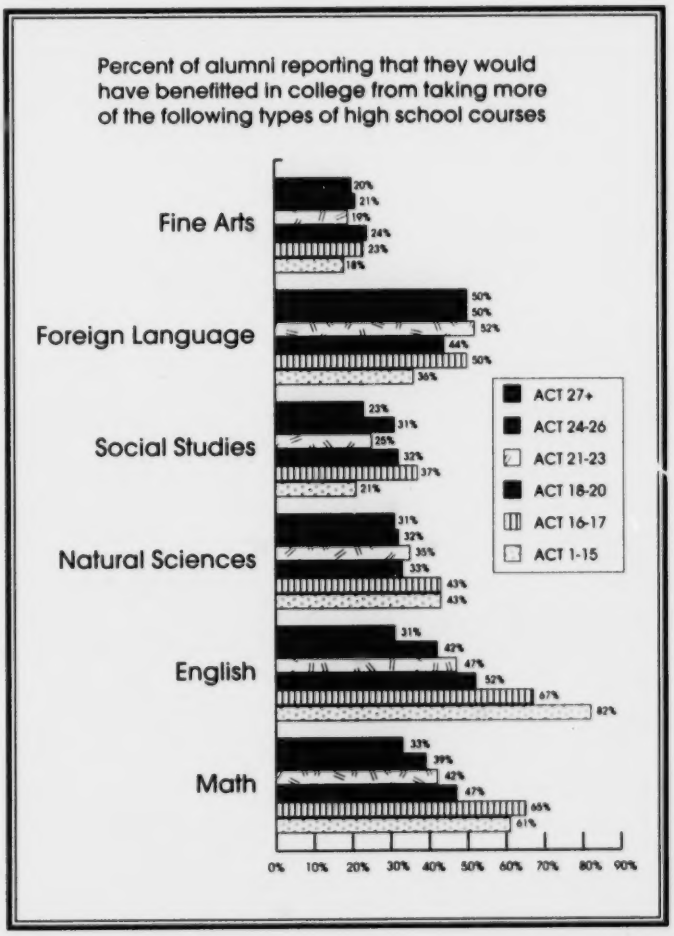
Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Trends in College Preparatory Studies Certificate**

	1986	1992	Percent Change
No. of Public High Schools	327	437	34%
No. of Nonpublic High Schools	44	42	-5%
No. of Certificates Mailed (Public)	4,636	9,106	96%
No. of Certificates Mailed (Nonpublic)	889	1,155	30%

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education surveyed a sample of 1990 and 1991 graduates of Missouri's public two-and-four-year colleges and universities. The graduates responded to many questions including several about their preparedness for college.

Information provided by the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education.



INITIATIVES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF GOAL 3:

Missouri's recently enacted Outstanding Schools Act contains all of the necessary components for improving Missouri schools and achieving the challenges of Goal 3. Programs in the act and others aimed at achieving Goal 3 will thoroughly prepare our students for success and substantially improve the accountability of the education system to our citizens. Listed below are some of the programs that will lead to the attainment of Goal 3.

- **Statewide Standards:** The Outstanding Schools Act requires the State Board of Education to adopt challenging national standards to establish the knowledge, skills and competencies necessary for students to successfully graduate from high school and be competitive in post-secondary education and job markets. Further, the board must develop curriculum frameworks to serve as guides, but not mandates, to assure that schools address the required knowledge, skills and competencies.

- **Statewide Assessment System:** The act requires the State Board of Education to adopt a statewide assessment system to demonstrate that students are proficient in the knowledge, skills and competencies required to meet the national standards. The assessment system must assess problem solving, analytical ability, evaluation, creativity and application ability.

- **Outstanding Schools Waivers:** Schools that consistently perform at exemplary levels in the statewide assessment system will be granted Outstanding Schools Waivers. These will be waivers of rules and regulations to promote flexibility and innovation in the operations of the school, encourage efficiency and promote school-centered decision making.

- **Performance Reports:** The Outstanding Schools Act will hold schools accountable to Missourians by requiring reporting on the accomplishments of schools and the aggregate, though not individual, accomplishments of students. First, each school must annually publish local performance reports which include assessment results, rates of attendance, parental involvement in school activities and other important items. Second, the State Board of Education must publish a report annually on the accreditation status of all districts in the state. Third, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education must provide information on the performance of high school graduates on the basis of the students' performance during the initial year at college. Fourth, the State Board must provide information on the job-related or post-secondary achievement of vocational-technical students.

- **Academically Deficient Schools:** To ensure that schools are not failing students, the Outstanding Schools Act establishes a system to help unsuccessful schools improve. Based on the results of the statewide assessment system, schools may be declared academically deficient by the State Board of Education. Prior to making such a declaration, the State Board of Education will appoint an audit team to determine the factors that contributed to the lack of student achievement. A management team will then be appointed to determine the appropriate means to address and correct these deficiencies in order to give the schools an opportunity to improve.

- **Vocational Technology:** Public high schools, vocational-technical schools and community colleges will receive state grants through the Outstanding Schools Act to strengthen curriculum, implement new and innovative programs and upgrade equipment and facilities for vocational and technical education. Projects that target demand occupations for which a critical shortage exists or is projected will receive at least 75 percent of the funding. In addition, the 1993-94 budget includes $1.3 million in new funding to expand and enhance vocational education programs including increasing grants to school districts to purchase upgraded equipment.

- **Missouri School Improvement Program:** The Missouri School Improvement Program (MSIP) is a school accreditation process used by the state. This program emphasizes results and not inputs. The program is the basis for setting goals, developing school improvement plans, determining the additional resources needed to improve student results, monitoring progress and reporting results to the public. The State Board of Education intends to classify every school district in the state using the MSIP by 1995.

- **Re:Learning:** Missouri's response to the National Education Goals includes the Re:Learning Initiative. Missouri has recently been named a Re:Learning State and has agreed to embark on at least a five-year process in Re:Learning. Re:Learning is a collaborative effort among the Coalition of Essential Schools, the Education Commission of the States and participating states and schools to assist the whole spectrum of educators and policy makers as they rethink the assumptions and practices of the education system. The goal is to encourage thoughtful redesign of classroom practices and administrative policies using "Nine Common Principles of Essential Schools" so that all students can learn to use their minds well.

- **Missouri Scholars Academy:** Since 1985, Missouri has offered annually a challenging three-week summer experience to approximately 330 of the state's highest achieving high school students. Follow-up studies of academy graduates show that over 98 percent go on to four-year colleges and universities. Students report they have more self-confidence and self-esteem as a result of participating in the academy. Many change their aspirations or set higher goals for themselves and most believe they needed the "push" of the academy to pursue their full potential.

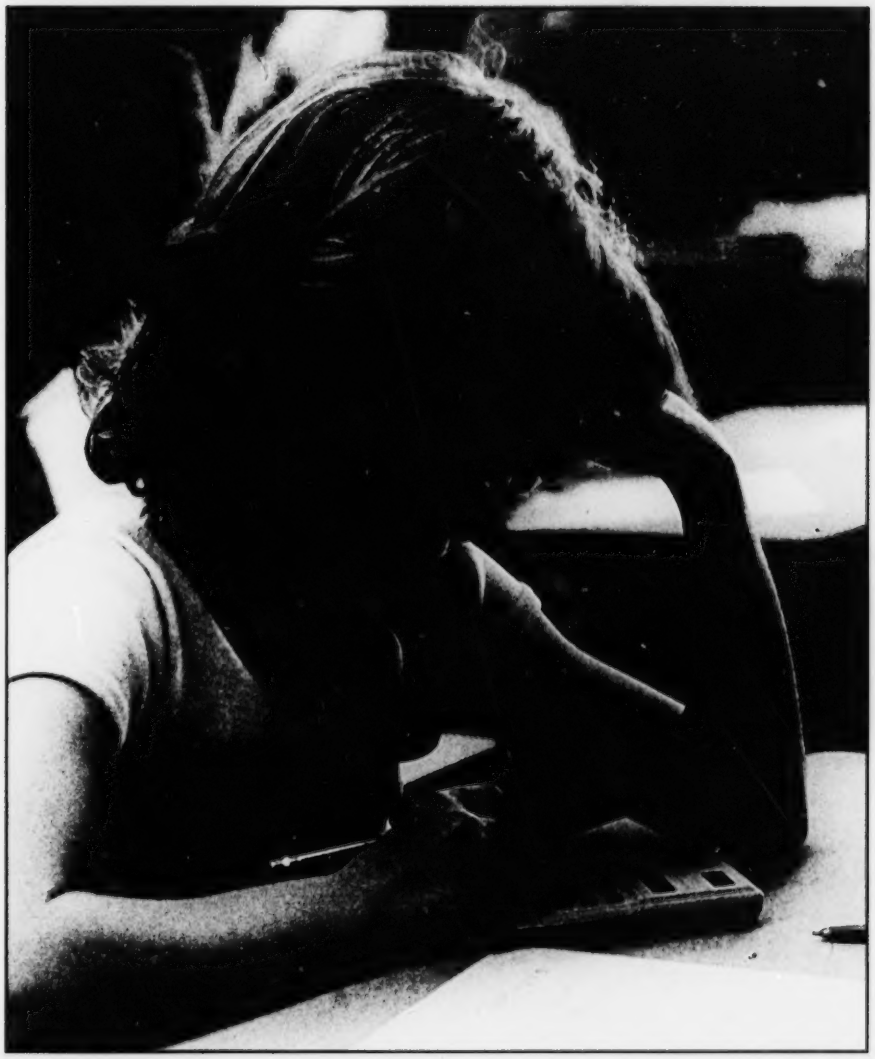
- **Leadership Academy for School Administrators:** The Leadership Academy is designed to improve instruction in Missouri schools by providing quality professional development opportunities for current and aspiring principals, superintendents and other school administrators. Leadership Academy activities are designed to strengthen the skills of Missouri school leaders in the areas of instruction and management, thus ensuring the development of effective schools where quality classroom instruction is the primary mission.

- **Raising Expectations and Standards for Higher Education:** The Coordinating Board for Higher Education has adopted several goals and standards for Missouri's future students. The Coordinating Board has adopted a minimum statewide standard concerning the completion of a 16 unit high school core curriculum as one criterion for admission into any public four-year college or university in Missouri. Further, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education has required that each public four-year college and university declare a mission category it will aspire to achieve or maintain. The mission categories are defined by the admission standards that are set for incoming students and include the categories of Highly Selective, Selective, Moderately Selective and Open Enrollment. Admission requirements include completion of the core curriculum, ACT/SAT scores and class rank.

  Specific goals and targets have been established by the Coordinating Board for measuring success and achieving excellence at Missouri's public colleges and universities. Targets include recommended college graduation rates, increases in the number of degrees conferred in programs judged critical to Missouri's future and attainment of higher standards for prospective teachers. An annual accountability report, submitted by the institutions, is required on the progress that institutions are making toward the attainment of both institutional and statewide goals. Baseline data has been collected by the Coordinating Board and will be the basis upon which progress toward meeting the goals and targets is measured.

GOAL 4

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS



By the year 2000, U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.

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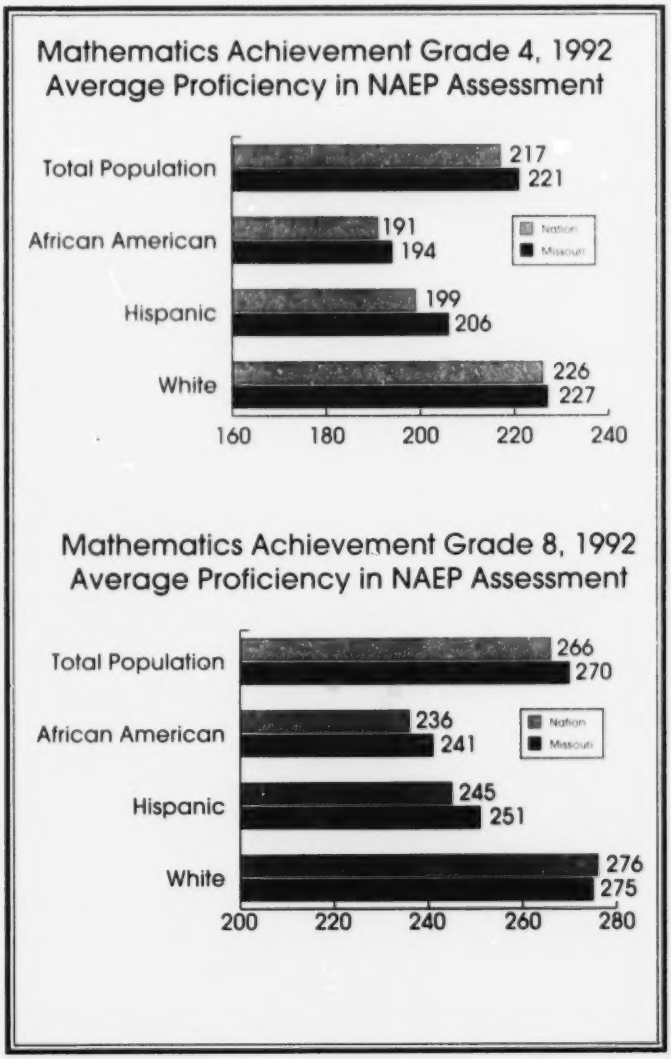
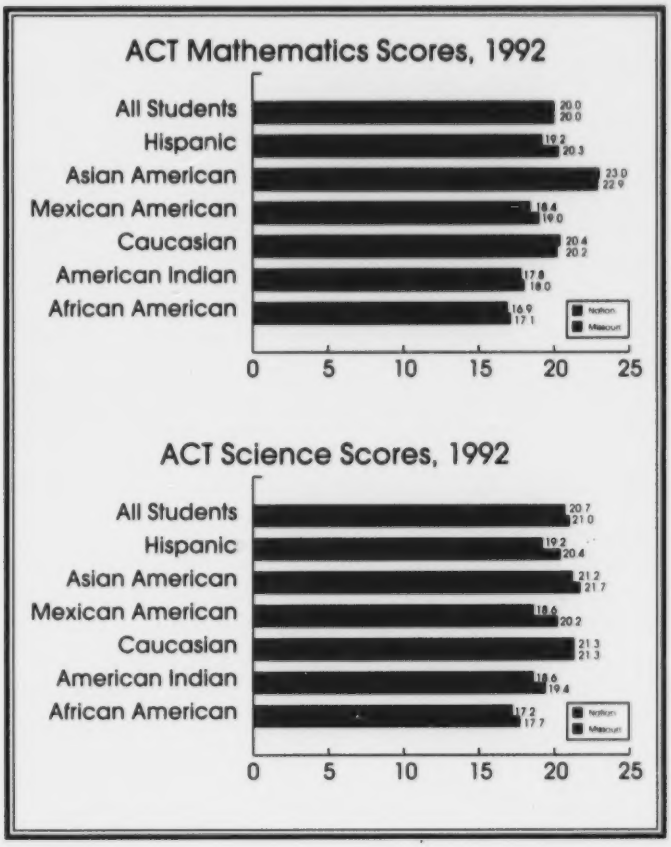
PROGRESS IN MEETING GOAL 4:



In 1992, Missouri participated in the fourth and eighth grade mathematics assessment- the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Information provided by the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education.



Note: 100 percent of teachers must obtain a valid Missouri teaching certificate to teach any course in Missouri. "Qualified" means that they currently hold a certificate in the exact courses they are teaching.

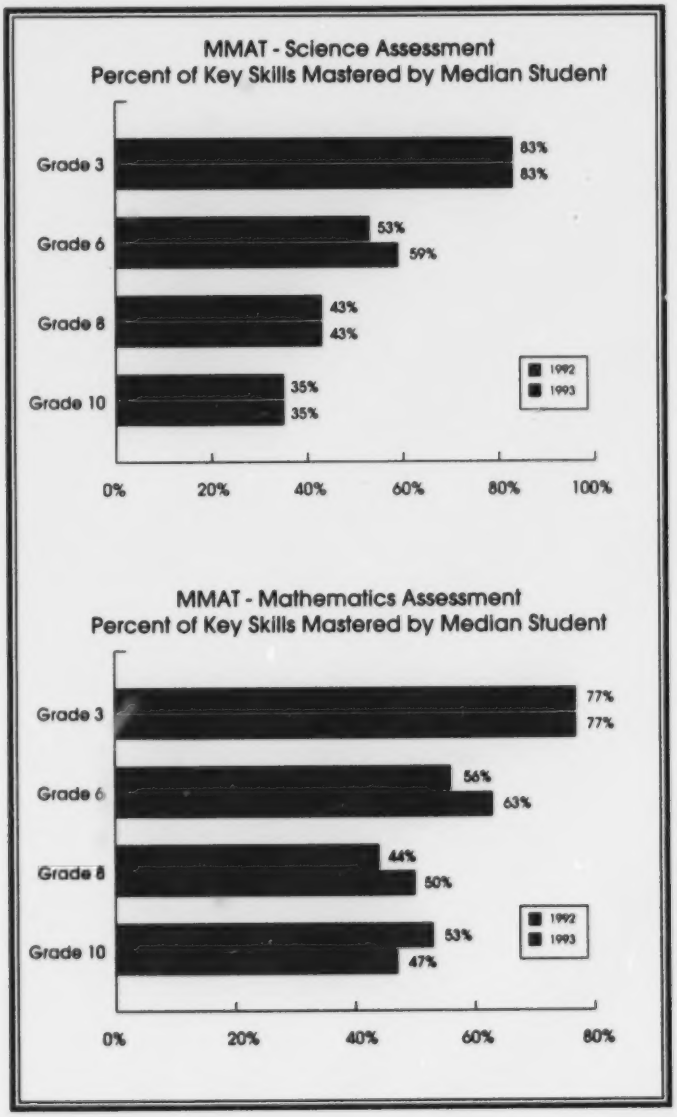
Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Number and Percentage of Qualified High School Teachers in Mathematics and Science, 1992

	Number of High School Teachers	Number Qualified	Percentage Qualified
Mathematics	2,052	1,980	96%
Science	2,027	1,637	81%

Missouri annually assesses students using the criterion-referenced Missouri Mastery and Achievement Test (MMAT). The Outstanding Schools Act requires the replacement of the MMAT with a performance-based assessment system.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.



INITIATIVES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF GOAL 4:

Improving learning in the critical areas of mathematics and science is a key component of Missouri's Outstanding Schools Act. The assessment and reporting components in the act will track progress in attaining the goal, and programs in the act will enable our students and schools to meet the challenge of Goal 4. Following are a few of the programs, including those in the Outstanding Schools Act, that will lead to successful attainment of Goal 4.

- **Professional Development:** In order to achieve Goal 4, Missouri teachers will need to participate in professional development to improve their ability to teach and assess in mathematics and science. The Outstanding Schools Act provides funding for professional development for teachers both at the local level and statewide. Money will be used to address statewide areas of critical need for learning and development and to address needs identified in local professional development plans. One program that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education plans to implement with state level funds is the Selective Teachers as Regional Resources (STARR) project. The STARR project will place three to five teacher mentors at each regional college and at each of the universities in the Missouri University system. The mentors will work with elementary and secondary teachers at local schools and with the teacher education staff at the colleges and universities to improve the current and future level of teaching in Missouri.

- **Improving Access To Technology:** Money from the Outstanding Schools Trust Fund will be used to provide grants to schools to enhance achievement in critical subjects. Schools will use these funds to acquire networking hardware and software, computers and other technology necessary to prepare students for success. In addition, money from the Video Instructional Development and Educational Opportunity (VIDEO) program provides grants to schools to improve technology. Through the VIDEO program, schools increase course offerings through programs delivered by satellite television.

- **Statewide Mathematics Initiative:** Mathematics achievement has been a topic of national concern since the release of the Second International Study of Mathematics. That study and others published subsequent to it confirm that students

in the United States can compute with whole numbers but lack problem solving skills beyond an elementary level. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) indicates that Missouri students tend to score above the national average, but the national average is below that of many other industrialized nations.

A plan has been developed to substantially improve mathematics instruction and achievement in Missouri through regional training workshops . The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will assess the specific needs of teachers, develop training programs, train inservice providers and provide inservice training through intensive and periodic regional workshops.

- **Improving Higher Education:** The Coordinating Board for Higher Education recognizes the importance of increasing both the number and quality of degree recipients in disciplines critical to Missouri's future, including mathematics and science. The Coordinating Board has called for a doubling of the number of degrees granted in those areas as well as increases in the number of students scoring at or above the 50th percentile on "exit assessments" (tests administered upon the completion of a degree program) to ensure that Missouri ranks among the top ten states nationally on these assessments.

- **Funding for Results:** Missouri's Coordinating Board for Higher Education believes that certain measures of performance should be of significant importance in the higher education budgeting process. A "funding for results" component was added to the 1993-94 budget recommendations which involves about one percent of the budget. The funding for results component includes the number of degrees conferred in disciplines critical to meeting state needs including mathematics and science, the number of baccalaureate degree recipients that were assessed via nationally normed or recognized tests, and the number of degrees conferred to African-American students.

- **Advanced Placement Program Initiative:** The Coordinating Board for Higher Education has recommended that every Missouri high school provide advanced placement (AP) offerings. In support of this initiative, the Coordinating Board has

prepared and provided each Missouri high school with a listing of AP courses, test scores, credit hours granted and college courses satisfied by the attainment of particular scores on the AP examinations. In addition, the Coordinating Board has awarded federal Eisenhower funds to several of Missouri's colleges and universities to support professional development workshops to prepare high school teachers to teach AP courses in calculus, chemistry and biology.

- **Interface Conference:** The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education sponsors a statewide conference for teachers of science and mathematics which brings together teachers and practitioners of science and mathematics from business and industry. Teachers learn about recent technological advances and how to use the information to improve instruction and enhance students' motivation to study science and mathematics.

GOAL 5

ADULT LITERACY AND LIFELONG LEARNING

By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

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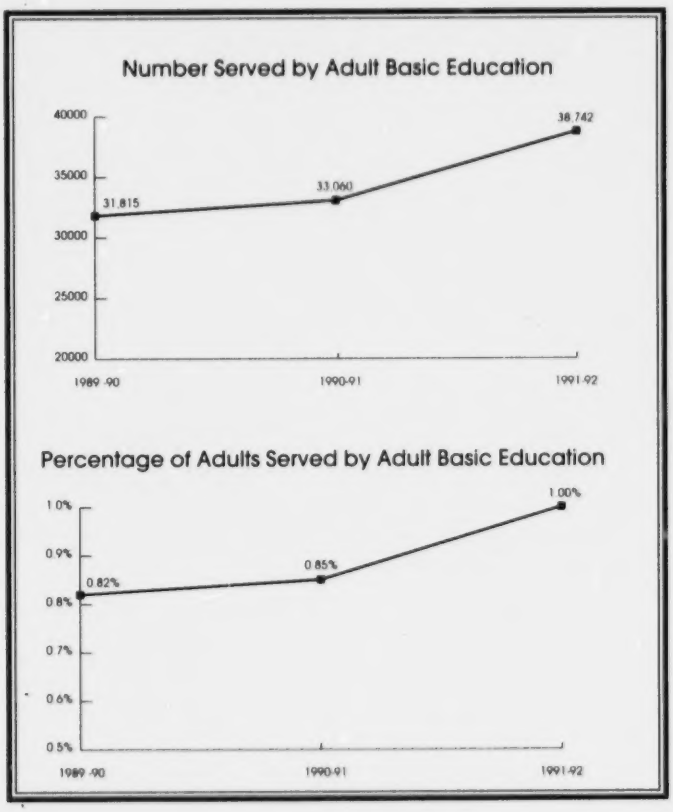
PROGRESS IN MEETING GOAL 5:



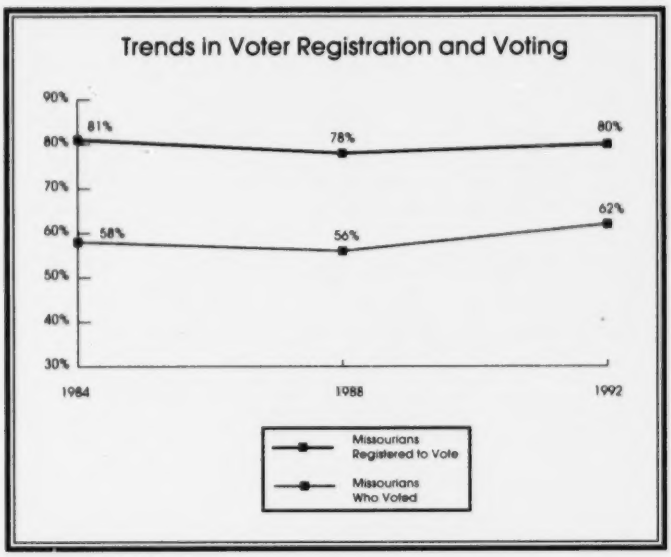
Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Participation in ABE, 1991-92

	Male	Female	Total
Total	17,379	21,363	38,742
American Indian/Alaskan Native	207	191	398
Asian American	823	1,308	2,131
African American	4,749	5,007	9,756
Hispanic	726	822	1,548
Caucasian	10,874	14,035	24,909

Information provided by the Missouri Secretary of State's office and the Office of Administration.



INITIATIVES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF GOAL 5:

Providing Missourians with the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, responsible citizens is a major goal of the Outstanding Schools Act. Improving the education of students will enable them to be productive, responsible citizens. The state also has many programs, a few of which are listed below, that are aimed at improving the literacy and productivity of adult Missourians.

LITERACY

- **Adult Literacy:** The Outstanding Schools Act identifies adult literacy as a statewide area of critical need and provides a funding source for expanding adult literacy programs and improving adult literacy instruction. Also, schools that are designated as A+ by a provision in the act must provide adult literacy programs. Graduates from A+ schools will be eligible for grants to attend public community colleges or vocational or technical schools.

- **Adult Basic Education Programs:** Missouri's 49 Adult Basic Education sites provide basic education and literacy training to an estimated 37,000 adults annually. From July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992, 12,406 adults took the General Educational Development (GED) examination and 8,771 (70.7 percent) received their GED certificate.

- **Literacy Investment for Tomorrow (LIFT) Missouri:** In 1992, Missouri designated LIFT as the literacy resource center for the state. LIFT's goals are as follows: develop and assist coordination and collaboration of literacy efforts between agencies; and provide and coordinate the collection and dissemination of literacy data, research, surveys, evaluations, instructional curricula and materials and innovative projects. In addition to gathering and disseminating information about literacy programs, LIFT plans to establish coalitions to implement family literacy programs, promote the increased use of technology in adult education and train teachers in Missouri in new literacy methodologies.

LIFE SKILLS

- **FUTURES Program:** Missouri recognizes that families need assistance to move from dependency to successful employment and self-reliance. Funds are targeted to serve Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) families with basic education, job training, job search assistance, day care

and training related expenses. During the past year, 3,215 participants in the Department of Social Services FUTURES program received Adult Basic Education services. An additional 440 attended high school and 2,780 participated in post-secondary education programs. The FUTURES program received an increase of $3.3 million in state funding in the 1993-94 budget.

- **Parent's Fair Share (PFS) Project:** In 1992, Missouri started the PFS project for unemployed, non-custodial parents who owe child support for children living in poverty. The PFS project is one component of the Department of Social Services FUTURES program designed to meet the special needs of parents who are currently not supporting their children. PFS parents will participate in many programs aimed at improving their employment potential. Those with literacy problems will attend basic education courses and other literacy programs. All participants will be assessed to establish their literacy level at the beginning of their program. The pilot project is being implemented in Jackson County with a second project planned for St. Louis City. The pilot is sponsored through a unique public and private partnership that includes the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Labor, the Pew Charitable Trust, the Ford Foundation, AT&T Foundation and Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation.

WORK PLACE LITERACY

- **Tech-Prep Programs:** Many Missouri community colleges and area vocational-technical schools cooperate to provide a continuum of vocational-technical education so high school graduates from vocational programs can easily make the transition to post-secondary education. They are developing articulated curricula that allow the graduates to continue on through advanced vocational instruction with no repetition of skill training. The Tech-Prep program brings added rigor to the program of studies for students who select this option. Currently, there are 12 Tech-Prep projects involving 374 (84 percent) of Missouri's school districts.

- **Effectiveness Index Funding:** Since 1986, new funds for area vocational-technical schools have been distributed through the Effectiveness Index Formula which rewards schools that provide programs with high placement rates and

high labor market demand-to-supply ratios. This method ensures students are provided with high-quality programs in occupations with good job opportunities, rewards schools with effective placement efforts and helps businesses by meeting their training needs.

- **Community College Job Training Programs:** The Missouri Department of Economic Development provides job creation incentives through tax credits for approved training projects in Missouri local community college districts. Partnerships between businesses and community colleges foster training and education of workers for new jobs in new or expanding industries in the state. Industry benefits through the tax credits and workforce education and training. Employees benefit through the training and education skills gained to prepare them for the newly created jobs.

CITIZENSHIP

- **Youth Service and Conservation Corp:** The Missouri Department of Economic Development, in conjunction with the Missouri Department of Conservation, administers the Missouri Youth Service and Conservation Corp to promote community service, benefit conservation efforts in the state and provide employability skills development for Missouri youth. Youth participate in a volunteer program, a summer employment program or an educational and employment program designed for youth at risk of dropping out of school. In each of the programs, activities are designed to provide valuable work experience and training, and at the same time provide direct benefits to local communities.

GOAL 6

SAFE, DISCIPLINED, AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

By the year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

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PROGRESS IN MEETING GOAL 6:

Use of Drugs by 12th Graders (1988 and 1991)

Percentage of 12th Graders Who Reported Use of Drugs During the Last 30 Days

	1988	1991
alcohol	64%	55%
cigarettes	35%	30%
marijuana	25%	10%
smokeless tobacco	14%	16%
amphetamines	11%	5%
inhalents	4%	4%
narcotics	5%	2%
cocaine	5%	2%
tranquilizers	4%	2%
hallucinogens	3%	3%
barbiturates	3%	2%
heroin	1%	1%

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Information provided by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Use of Drugs by 12th Graders (1991)
Percentage who reported any use of drugs during the previous year

	Hispanic	Asian American	Caucasian	American Indian	African American	Other
alcohol	78%	76%	81%	85%	71%	73%
marijuana	26%	14%	19%	30%	14%	27%
cocaine	8%	3%	2%	12%	3%	12%

INITIATIVES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF GOAL 6:

Missouri students cannot become first in the world in academic achievement if drugs and violence are problems in our schools. Many programs in the state are designed to decrease drug use and violence in schools as well as in students' homes and communities.

- **Comprehensive Substance Treatment and Rehabilitation (CSTAR):** The Missouri Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse developed this Medicaid-reimbursed program as an alternative to inpatient or residential substance and addiction treatment. The nationally recognized CSTAR program focuses on serving the person through intensive community-based treatment services and on maintaining the person in more normalized (substance-free) housing. Active follow-up and community support services for up to a year are an integral part of the program. The program targets pregnant and postpartum women, women with their children, and adolescents. This program received a $1 million increase in state funding for the 1993-94 budget year. In addition, the CSTAR program will receive about $5.5 million in increased funding through House Bill 564. The increase will include money for a pilot project, the "Alt-care" program, which will provide alternative treatment for women who are pregnant or the custodial parent of a child under twelve who have been found guilty of a drug offense.

- **School Violence Prevention Program:** The Missouri Police Chiefs Association (MPCA), which has designated the issue of school violence as a top priority area, has recently launched a new, statewide school violence prevention program. The MPCA is dedicated to training both law enforcement officials and school administrators on how to design local action plans to address emergency situations which may arise when handguns or other weapons are discovered on school grounds. These action plans will assist law enforcement and school officials to react quickly and effectively to threats of firearms or potential hostage situations. The MPCA philosophy is that creating proactive plans, which work to prevent school violence before it occurs, is a positive alternative to dealing with school violence in a reactive manner.

- **Peer Conflict Mediation Model:** To assure that schools in Missouri are violence-free by the year 2000, the Division of

Alcohol and Drug Abuse, the Missouri Youth Initiative and the Division of Health Resources have developed a peer conflict mediation program. The goals of the program are to reduce the incidence of violent conflicts in schools, to increase student self-esteem by developing conflict resolution skills, to share with students the responsibility of creating a positive school environment and to reduce the number of detentions and suspensions for fighting. This program is currently being implemented in more than 120 schools across the state. Training and curriculum materials are being provided to educators and other professionals so that mediation programs can be implemented throughout the state.

- **Criminal Street Gang Legislation:** In 1993, the Missouri General Assembly passed and Governor Carnahan signed into law House Bill 562 which creates the crime of participating in criminal street gang activity. The law provides specific penalties for crimes committed while knowingly participating in criminal street gang activity. An integral part of the law states that if any person commits a felony on the grounds of, or within 1000 feet of a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high or high school, they shall be punished by an additional term of two, three or four years, at the court's discretion. This enhancement shall be in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony of which the person was convicted.

- **Missouri's 100:** The Missouri Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse administers the Missouri's 100 program, which tailors alcohol and drug abuse prevention efforts to individual communities. An important aspect of the program is to help schools and communities develop proactive ways to deal with the violence and conflict that are associated with drug abuse problems. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has formed a partnership with the Division of Injury Prevention to train student peer leaders to reduce conflict and violence in their schools. The goal is to provide a customized program to each of 100 Missouri communities. One hundred forty six community coalitions have been developed to implement community-school action plans and programs.

- **Smoke-Free Schools and Child Care Facilities:** House Bill 348, enacted in 1993, prohibits smoking or use of other

tobacco products in indoor areas of public elementary and secondary school buildings. It also prohibits tobacco use on school buses. Local school boards may set policies on use of tobacco in nonclassroom buildings and outdoor areas. This legislation also prohibits use of tobacco in child care facilities that are licensed by the state of Missouri.

- **Oxford Houses:** Oxford Houses are a network of self-run and self-supported substance addiction recovery houses in Missouri. Each house is run democratically, with members of the household voting to determine such things as who lives there and how the house will be operated. Each house is self-supporting, with members sharing the cost of rent, upkeep, utilities and other expenses. The Missouri Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse loans each new house $4,000 to cover start-up expenses and the loan is paid back by house members over a two-year period. Oxford House staff provide technical assistance in the start-up of the house by actively recruiting members, actually living in the home for the first month and providing continuing follow-up and support. Currently, 26 Oxford Houses for approximately 200 recovering people have been developed, including the first in the nation for women with children. Missouri plans to expand the program to a total of 75 homes over the next two years.

- **DARE Programs:** The State of Missouri has taken a strong initiative in the implementation and expansion of the nationally acclaimed Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program at the state and local levels. On the state level, the Missouri State Highway Patrol trains local law enforcement officers to conduct DARE program instructional classes in Missouri elementary schools. In addition, the Patrol provides DARE instructional supplies to law enforcement agencies to assist in the implementation of their local programs. From July 1, 1992, through June 30, 1993, the Patrol provided DARE supplies to 230 different law enforcement agencies. Also during this time frame, the Patrol conducted 271 evaluations of local DARE instructors. At the local level, there are now 408 DARE instructors in Missouri, and 963 elementary schools participate in the DARE program. Through these efforts, 67,637 Missouri elementary school students have received the benefits of DARE instruction.

THE MISSOURI REPORT

SUMMARY OF MISSOURI'S OUTSTANDING SCHOOLS ACT

PREPARING CHILDREN FOR SUCCESS

- ❑ **A+ Schools**
  - Targeted at improving career education
  - Partnership plans developed with community members
- ❑ **Vocational Technology**
  - Grants to improve vocational technology with emphasis on demand occupations
- ❑ **Parents as Teachers**
  - Resources to ensure that all families may voluntarily participate in the program
- ❑ **New Schools Pilot Project**
  - Innovative management techniques established at three schools

PROVIDING ACCOUNTABILITY AND OPPORTUNITY

- ❑ **Statewide Standards and Assessment System**
  - Adopt standards for the knowledge, skills and competencies students need to succeed
  - Assess students for proficiency in standards
- ❑ **Outstanding Schools Waivers**
  - Awarded to schools consistently performing at exemplary levels in statewide assessment system
- ❑ **Performance Reports**
  - Annual local report on the accomplishments of schools and students
  - Annual state report on job and post-secondary education success of students
- ❑ **Academically Deficient Schools**
  - Schools may be declared academically deficient by state
  - Management teams appointed to help deficient schools improve
- ❑ **Professional Development and Training Opportunities for Educators**
  - One percent of the money from the foundation formula allocated for professional development
  - One percent of total foundation formula targeted to statewide areas of critical need for learning
  - Statewide standards and assessment included in evaluation of teacher training programs

INCREASING RESOURCES AND EQUITY

❑ **New Technology**

- Grants to schools for networking hardware and software, computers and other technology

❑ **School Buildings**

- Loans to schools for capital improvement projects

❑ **Reducing Class Size**

- Incentive payments to schools to reduce student-teacher ratios

❑ **Increased State Funding and Revised Foundation Formula**

- State funding for education increased by over $300 million
- New programs ensure that funds are spent wisely and improve student success
- Enhance equity in funding
- Tax levy of 1 cent will provide same funding for each student in 95 percent of all school districts
- Improve equity by increasing revenues to poor districts without taking revenues from other districts

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